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Inaugural Address

Of the Hon. HORACE HAWES, *Prefect of the District of San Francisco, delivered before the Ayuntamiento, or Town Council.*

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE AYUNTAMIENTO: I embrace the occasion of appearing before you, in compliance with law, for the purpose of taking the oath of office, to express to you, and through you to my fellow-citizens of this District, my sincere thanks for the honor they have conferred upon me, in naming me as their chief executive officer. I am no office seeker, having resolved to decline, henceforth, all political preferment, and believing in my heart that a rational man cannot but prefer the tranquility of private life, with the title of an honest man and a good citizen, to the inquietude and disapointments of ambition. Yet I am not insensible to the distinction which the people have conferred upon me, or unmindful of the obligations I am laid under, and which they expect me to fulfil; and I esteem the compliment the more as it is paid voluntarily by a community not excelled, in point of intelligence, by any other, and one in which, as yet, the baneful effects of party influences have not been exerted. It is on this account that I will not deny that I am gratified, not with the office, but the public esteem; and I know that the most appropriate return I can make, and that most acceptable to you and to them, will be to do my best endeavors to render myself worthy of it. This assurance has just been given, under the solemnity of the oath which I have taken in your presence, and which I will ever keep in mind during my continuance in the responsible situation to which I have been appointed.

Under the peculiar circumstances of this District—with a population composed of recent immigrants, who, owing to that fact, must necessarily be unacquainted, to a great extent, with the existing laws—it may not be inappropriate for me to allude briefly to those provisions which define our respective functions. And I would remark, in passing, that the laws now in force in this country, when well understood, may not be found so inadequate to the purposes of good government as has generally been supposed It is, perhaps, the abuses and mal-administration which may have existed under the former government, rather than any defect in the laws themselves, which have brought them into disrepute.

The duties of Prefects, though enumerated in twenty-nine separate articles of the code which will shortly be placed in your hands, may be very briefly expressed. They are: "to take care of public order and tranquility; to publish and circulate, without delay, observe, enforce, and cause to be observed and enforced, the laws, throughout their respective districts, and for the execution of these duties they are clothed with certain powers, which are clearly specified and defined. They are particularly enjoined to attend to the subject of public instruction, and see that common schools be not wanting in any of the towns of their respective districts. They are also required to propose measures for the encouragement of agriculture and all branches of industry, instruction, and public benificence, and for the execution of new works of public utility and the repair of old ones. They constitute the ordinary channel of communication between the Governor and the authorities of the district, and are to communicate all representations coming from the latter, accompanied with the necessary information."

The general subjects of your charge, gentlemen, are the police, health, comfort, ornament, order, and security of your jurisdiction. And you will perceive, from an examination of the laws on the subject, that you are invested with extensive powers, as respects the various matters upon which you are to act. And when we consider the probable destiny of the infant city, for which you have accepted the office of guardians, in respect to population, wealth and commercial greatness, the prudent exercise of those powers becomes a subject of incalculable importance.

In all arrangements and improvements that are to be permanent, it will be well to take into view the interests, not only of the present, but of future ages; to regard San Francisco, not merely in its present condition, but in its PROGRESS, and the maturity of its greatness. By a prospective view, behold it not only the commercial metropolis of the west, but for beauty, and ornament, and the beneficence of its arrangements and institutions, the MODEL CITY. Although the lapse of time, and the possession of public resources, not now at your disposal, will be indispensable to fulfill these expectations—and it will be for posterity to enjoy and to realise what you have contemplated—you will have it in your power, at least, to prevent any obstacles being interposed that might retard or effectually hinder your city from attaining a destiny so happy and so glorious. From this single view, you will perceive the importance of the functions which you have to fulfill. You act as a Town Council only, it is true, but the subject of your charge is to be regarded in its important relations to the State, to the Republic, and to the commercial world. Every American citizen will feel that he has an interest in it, and will look to the results of your prudent councils with pride and satisfaction.

You being the first Town Council, regularly organised under the American government, your proceedings will be reviewed by succeeding ones, in all future time, and regarded with satisfaction or with regret, as they may have facilitated or retarded the prosperity of the place.

As I have appeared before you simply to fulfill the directions of the law, which enjoins me to take an oath of office in your presence, I have no special recommendation to make to you. Such, however, as it may seem to be my duty to present hereafter, will be communicated, from time to time, through the proper channels, in writing.

In the support of good order and public security—not the least difficult of our duties, perhaps—I shall cheerfully lend you every necessary assistance, to the extent of the power entrusted to me.

In all our official acts, gentlemen, we must be guided by the law, which clearly defines the extent of our power. When we go beyond this, we act upon our own private authority, and without the protection or sanction of the people; and we become individually accountable, not only to the public, but to every individual whose interest may be affected. From this liability to individuals, for the excess of legal authority, no confirmatory acts of the Legislature can exempt either you or me. The constitution of the United States, the supreme law of this country, forbids it. The right to indemnity in such cases, becoming vested, can only be released by the parties interested. Besides this, every act of a public officer, done without legal authority, is absolutely void, and must be so held by all courts in which the subject may come, directly or indirectly, in question. We must, therefore, for our own protection, and for the protection and security of the persons and property of the citizens, who have reposed in us their confidence, make ourselves acquainted with the law, observe it and cause it to be observed and enforced; and in so doing, we obey the WILL OF THE PEOPLE, of which the law is the only certain legitimate expression. In this way, we shall have order and security and the confidence of the public, and, more than all, a good conscience.

The Better Choice.

BY REV. DR. CUMMING, LONDON.

Never forget that if you set out to gain the world, it is but a chance, a peradventure, if you succeed. Nay, for one that succeeds who does not know that nine fail? But if you set out to seek the world, and let the world absorb your heart, and concentrate upon that world the best, your holiest affections, the certainty is that while you may lose the world you will lose your soul. Yet man, when he thus loses God and feels miserable, goes and joins himself to any thing and everything that will promise to remove his misery and restore his lost happiness. The prodigal joined himself to a citizen of the strange country; so does the natural man join himself to trade, devoting to it every energy, or to pleasure, or ambition, or political duties, or he joins himself to gayety, to brilliant circles, shining fetes, great parties, if peradventure amid this world's splendor, he may extinguish every beam of that light that leads to solemn inquiry. He joins himself to the strange citizen of a strange country. When man loses God he does not cease to have a God. The prodigal had no sooner left his father, than his growing sense of separation, made him join himself to the citizen of a strange country. Man no sooner leaves God, than he takes something else in his room There is no such animal as an atheist; even the brutes are not so! for in their ministry, and their instincts, they indicate a recognition of one superior to themselves. There are plenty antitheists—men opposed to the true God—but there is no such thing as man without a God; if they leave the true God, they take the strange god in His stead. Man's heart was made to be a temple, and when it is not the temple of the living God, it becomes the temple of an idol. Man's heart was made to be an altar, and incense will rise from it, either to Jehovah or Jupiter; whosoever it be that absorbs all your thought, whosoever it be that draws forth your first morning and last evening reflections; whatever it be, to gain which you bend every energy, mould every influence, subordinate everything you have—you may call it trade, or pleasure, or politics, or law, or physic, that is your God, that is the cistern out of which you are drinking, that is the being from whom you are seeking the safety of your souls, the happiness of a world to come. Are we living in or without the living God? are we still drinking at some strange cistern, and joined to some citizen of this world? If any are so, and thus hoping for happiness as the prize, they ought to know, that they are not the first persons that have made the experiment, but the repeaters merely, of an experiment that has been made ten thousand times, and ten thousand times failed. I will give you the result of the experiment as tried by one who had the greatest power of his age; great skill, great resources, and the fullest opportunities for the experiment that ever mortal had, and under the most favorable circumstances. He thus describes the process: "I sought in mine heart to give myself unto wine,"—that was one of his experiments—"I sought to lay hold of folly"—balls, plays, &c.—"that I might see what was good for the sons of men, that they should do under heaven all the days of their life. I made me great works"—when I had nothing to do but to pull down the old walls and build new ones—"I builded me houses"—I thought that the cause of my disquiet was the smallness or the inconvenience of the rooms, the smokiness of the chimnies; the want of color here and gilding there: O, I thought, if I built a large and spacious house, I should be happy; forgetting that it is not the house that makes the inhabitant happy, but the inhabitant that makes the house delightful: and that changing the bed of a sick man is not to heal his disease: what we want is not change of circumstance around us, but a change of heart whithin us—"I planted me vineyards," in order to get the choicest wines, wines of the richest fragrance:—I made me gardens and orchards, and I planted trees of all kinds of fruits: I made me pools of water," that there might be abundance of fish supplied to my table and of the choicest kinds. "I got me servants and maidens, and had servants born in the house; also I had great possessions of great and small cattle, above all that were in Jerusalem before me. I gathered me also silver and gold, and the peculiar treasure of kings, and of the provinces," diamonds, gems, and all precious things; and in order still more to increase my happiness,—"I gat me men singers and women singers," —the very choicest imports from abroad; taking care that they shall have special pay and patronage in order to be the first of their profession; and the delights of the sons of men, as musical instruments, and that of all sorts. So I was great, and increased above all that were in Jerusalem before me; also my wisdom—intellectual wisdom—"remained with me." I was a botanist, a mineralogist, an astronomer; I studied the harmonies and relationships of all things; and, in short, to crown the experiment, there was not an element that might contribute to my happiness wanting: "I withheld not my heart from any joy:" I did not stop because God's commandment said, Thou shalt not do it; I flung all fear away, in order that I might make the experiment fully and freely; "and my heart rejoiced in all my labors; this was my portion of all my labor." I resolved to look on all this magnificent pile of splendor and glory, as elements of happiness; "and looked on all the works that my hands had wrought; and behold" —was I a happy man? I needed nothing to make me more so—"behold, all was vanity and vexation of spirit."

Now, can we have better opportunities than Solomon had, or is the experiment more likely to succeed in the nineteenth century, than so many hundred years before the birth of Christ? Others also have tried it. Lord Chesterfield celebrated for his courtesy, both in precept and practice, and for his acquaintance with all the elegances of a courtly, and all the accomplishments of a social life, said, I am now at the age of sixty years, I have been as wicked as Solomon:" —it is a great deal to admit that; but he adds in conclusion, "I have not been so wise; but this I know, I am wise enough to test the truth of his reflection—that all is vanity and vexation of spirit"—A great poet has given a similar testimony; a poet, who had rank, title, genius, wealth, and everything, in short that man could have, which this world could supply, and the last lines he wrote were

"My days are in the yellow leaf,
The flower, the fruit of life is gone;
The worm, the canker, and the grief
Are mine alone."

[From Fraser's Magazine.]

The Lady of Elm Wood.

CHAPTER I.

The evening shadows were stealing on, at the close of a cold, bright winter's day. Stretched on a bed of sickness, pale, wasted, silent, lay the lady of Elmwood. The curtains of purple velvet, dark and gloomy in the fading light, hung heavily round her bed, a gleam of red light from the blazing fire now and then fell on her face, but did not rouse her from the deep thought in which she seemed plunged. There was much beauty even yet in her large, dark eyes and delicately formed features; but her cheek was hollow, and the tightly closed lips looked as if no smile of joy had ever parted them.

A hired nurse, the only watcher by that sick-bed, was dozing in an arm-chair before the fire, rousing herself now and then to glance at the lady, who was totally regardless of her presence. The old woman began to feel chilly as the evening closed in, and she was rising to draw the curtains before the window, when the clear, gay laughter of a child rang on the frosty air, floating up from the garden below. A look of misery passed across the lady's face, and she sighed heavily.

"Did you speak, my lady?" asked the nurse, moving to the bedside.

"No, nurse," answered a sweet, yet feeble voice; "I want nothing—nothing that you can give me," she murmured as the old woman turned away. "Oh, for a loving voice to cheer me in this dark hour?"

Again she lay, silent and thoughtless as before, but, after a time, she called the nurse, and, as if by a strong effort, said, "Go to him—to my husband—and tell him I am very, very ill. Say that, for the love of Heaven, I entreat him to come to me!"

She half raised her head from the pillow to the old woman's slow footsteps, till the sound died away in the long and distant corridors. Then slamming of a door gave her notice when the nurse had reached her destination, and she clasped her thin hands in an agony of impatience, as it seemed, to know the result of her mission.

"Surely, surely he will come now," she said; "he does not love me; he has taught my child to scoff at me; and yet now, surely he will feel something for me!"

The door was heard again, the nurse tottered back, and once more beside her charge.

"My lord bids me say, he is engaged now, but will come by and by."

The lady's head fell back on the pillow and the color that had risen to her cheek for a moment faded away. The nurse had been used to look on scenes of suffering and sorrow, and perhaps age too, had blunted her feelings, for she re-established herself in her comfortable chair, and sank into a doze. The lady's voice once more roused her.

"Go to him again, nurse! say, that I am dying—you see I am;—tell him, I entreat him to send for Mr. Paterson to pray for my departing soul. Beg him earnestly to grant me this, only this!"

Again the messenger departed, and again the lady listened for her return, yet with less hope in her sorrowful eyes than before. Her heart sank evidently when she heard the nurse returning immediately.

"My lord says," said the old woman, "it is only your fancy that is sick."

"And did you tell him, nurse, that you I was dying?" interrupted her listener.

"Yes, my lady; but he said, of course I should swear to anything you bid me say."

"And Mr. Paterson?" inquired the lady. "May I send for him?"

"My lord said, "No he would have no canting priests here."

The old woman hobbled back to her seat, and the lady, covering her face, sobbed aloud.

"Cruel, even to the last!" she said at length. "This life, that some call so happy, how dreary has it been to me! long, miserable years, ending in a death like this!" And words of long suppressed anguish, thoughts that had burdened the heart with a weight of misery for years, burst from her dying lips.

"Poor lady! muttered the nurse, her mind wanders. I've heard strange stories about her. To be sure, there was something wrong, or my lord would never have kept her mewed up so close; and I dare say the thought of it troubles her now."

"To be sure there was something wrong!" The words had been in many mouths, till it had come to be believed that some dark secret, some hidden error was the cause of the seclusion in which she was kept by her husband. The sadness of her countenance was held to be occasioned by remorse, and the tears that were sometimes seen to fall, as she knelt in prayer in the house of God, were looked upon as tears of penitence. The patience and meekness with which she bore the impertinence of some, who hinted even in her presence, at the suspicions they entertained, only confirmed them in their belief that in some way, she had erred grievously. "And then, my lord," they said, "is so easy and good-humored, any body might be happy with him!"—So by degrees a belief had gained ground that all was not as it should be with the beautiful lady of Elm-wood, and some dared to speak scornfully of her, even those who were unworthy to wipe the dust from her feet.

For the suspicions that had gone abroad, the undefined mysterious whispers against her, were unjust as they were cruel. There was nothing of shame, though God knows, there was enough of bitter sorrow in her blushes and her tears. Her spirit was too utterly broken by daily and hourly trials, of which the coarse world knew nothing, to resent insult or reply to impertinence. None knew—how should they know?—how a course of petty oppression, beginning in her earliest years, had conquered all cheerfulness and crushed all hope; and, during her married life to none but to her God did she breathe a word of the troubles which subdued her and to which she submitted without a struggle. The little world about Elmwood had only seen her brought—in triumph, as it seemed—a bride to her husbands ancestral home. They had seen, at first, a gay succession of guests at the old hall, and the young bride presiding at brilliant entertainments. But the number of guests fell off by degrees, ladies ceased to be among the few remaining visitors, and, when an occasional party met at Elm-wood, the lady was no longer seen among them. Her husband thought it necessary, at first, to excuse her absence on the account of ill health, but it was soon understood that there were other reasons (although none knew what such reasons were) why she appeared no more, and her name was never mentioned.

She was sometimes seen by persons who visited Elm-wood on business, wandering alone in the woods near the house, like a pale yet beautiful spirit, or tending the flowers in a small garden sheltered by the far-stretching walls of the old hall. Some, who had purposely thrown themselves in her way, said that she replied gently to their greeting, but always in a tone of sadness. On Sunday she never failed, unless when detained at home by severe illness, to walk to the church in the neighboring village. It was built on the edge of her husband's great house, through old dark woods, and by a little stream that stole away at last, singing as it went, into the fields below the churchyard. The whole village was part of the Elmwood property, and the church contained many monuments to the memory of its posessors. The family pew had still its velvet cushions, and draperies, faded though they were, and here the lady knelt alone Sunday after Sunday. Rain and cold, frost and snow, seemed all alike to her. The good rector, who soon learned to take an interest in her pale and melancholy face, never faled to glance at that humble worshipper, so constant in her attendance.—Sometimes he saw that she was weeping, and his kind heart longed to breathe comfort to her evidently wounded spirit.

To be continued.

PACIFIC NEWS.

Thursday, September 6, 1849.

☞ On the first page of the *News* to-day may be found the Inaugural Address of the Hon. Horace Hawes, Prefect of the District of San Francisco,

The Pacific Weekly News

Will be published on Saturday, the 15th inst. This paper will contain all the matter published in the previous numbers of the Tri-Weekly, and is designed more particularly for transmission by the steamer; those, however, who desire to secure one or more copies, on the day of publication, will have an opportunity of doing so by calling at the office. Our plan is to print a double sheet every week, and to enclose the four numbers thus published during the month, in a single wrapper, for the accommodation of such as may wish to send papers to their friends at home, containing *all the news of the month* in California. The Pacific Weekly News for the steamer then, will be not only *double*, but a *quadruple* sheet, so far as the quantity of matter is concerned, and will present a complete history of life in San Francisco and the surrounding "diggins." The edition of each number will be limited—therefore it will be necessary for those who may wish to secure entire sets, to leave their orders as soon as possible. Price $1, or 25 cents for a single copy.

San Francisco---Its Growth and Prospects.

The whole history of the world may doubtless be safely challenged to produce a single instance of the uprising of a city, in the midst of a solitude, under circumstances at once so auspicious and so wonderful as those which have marked the imposing entrance of San Francisco, as a great commercial emporium, into the world of commerce and politics. As the ship from our Atlantic seaboard, full freighted with her concourse of adventurous and enterprising imigrants; the "bone and sinew," aye, and the energy and intelligence too, of those States which but a few months ago formed the whole inhabited region of our country; as the ship so freighted sails through the entrance of our noble bay, and nears the place of her anchorage, the eye of an observer on her prow, may catch the first indication of the nature of the scene she approaches in the *forest of masts* which breaks suddenly upon his view. The whole maritime display of a great metropolis of commerce is already before him! And as he steps on the land everything around him proclaims that all the energies of the Civilization of Popular Power are up and doing, with a rapidity that defies measurement or calculation—the unprecedented work of a new crisis and a new scene in the business interests of the world. Here the pier is pushing its way boldly out into the deep. There the warehouse, suddenly built up of the first materials which came to hand, stands, with its closely packed bales of merchandise, as if poised upon the water's edge. Above and all around, as far, in some directions, as the eye can reach, the hand of labor is visible, dotting the vallies and hill sides with the habitations and the homes of the men who are hereafter to form and shape the social destinies, and to gather in the grand agricultural, and commercial and metalic harvests of these Pacific shores! Nor of these alone; for the sense and significance of the spectacle now before us—what are they but the advent of man, the free man of the new world going forth to share through the agency of a peaceful and prosperous commerce, the yet uncalculated opulence of the splendid and sumptuous East?

To the mind of one, looking round upon San Francisco, with this view of the grand results, to which all he sees is tending, the first reflection which arises, regards the wonderful and startling rapidity with which the work is hastening on. Let the resident of our city absent himself but for a single week from the walks of his daily avocations, and he finds, on his return, that the aspect of the place is changed. New sections of city are spreading out around him. Not new buildings only, but new lines of buildings have sprung up, as in a night. At every step as he advances, new enterprises and new designs present themselves to his view. New and regular lines of communication are already establishing themselves between the place of his residence and other marts of commerce, and sites of industry, of which but a short time before, the very names were unheard. So have risen, at once and conspicuously, into view, Benecia, and New York of the Pacific, and Martinez, and Sacramento City. Aloof from, and above all local or sectional jealousy, we bid them God speed. There is room for us all. The harvest is rich; the reapers already are many, and yet a little while and they are to be a mighty multitude more!

But in the midst of all this outpouring of life and energy around us, no man can fail to be at once profoundly and proudly impressed with the spectacle of *unbroken public order*, which reigns among us.—We have *extemporised* as it were a whole social system under the most invisible guardianship of which property is safe without the protection of bolt or bar and under which every man secured in the enjoyment of his earnings may go forth to his labor in the morning and in the evening with no one to molest or make him afraid. The very unconsciousness of effort—the perfect *naturalness* with which all this has been accomplished is one of the most auspicious signs among us. It wil be named hereafter as one of the boasts of our american civilization, as a new and noble proof of the capacity of freemen for self government, even under most the trying circumstances, and a striking indication of that social and civil *education* which the habit of self government brings with it implies.

Ordinance for Revenue.

An ordinance passed by the City Council August 27, and which purported to go into effect September 1st, was posted for the information of the public on Monday, September 3d. This ordinance, adopted for the laudable and necessary purpose of raising revenue for the support of the city government and the improvement of the city itself, imposes certain duties or taxes upon the business of the place, as well as upon its amusements and vices, which may be briefly stated as follows:

Auctioneers will pay for license $300 per annum, and one per cent. on all sales of goods, and one-half per cent on real estate; wholesale merchants, $100 per quarter; retail merchants, $75 per quarter; taverns and barkeepers, $50 per month for each bar; hawkers and pedlars, $50 per month; public drays and carts, $30 per quarter; public boats and scows, $20 per quarter; billiard tables and nine or ten pin alleys, $30 per month each; monte, or other gaming tables, $50 per month each.

We have already stated that we regard the object for which this ordinance was passed as an important one, but we cannot say that the scheme of taxation appears to be either just or practicable.

There is no tax whatever levied upon real estate; and the man who owns land worth half a million in town pays not a cent for the support of the city government or the protection of his own property, while the man who has set up his tent and is selling out a stock of one hundred dollars worth of stores which he finds it inconvenient to carry to the mines, is obliged to pay $75 for his license, and if he happens to have a cask of liquor which he thinks it best to sell by the glass, he must pay another fifty dollars for an extra license to sell liquor. Between merchants themselves no just proportion is established—the heaviest wholesale dealer in town, with a business of hundreds of thousands of dollars, pays no more than the man who has brought out a venture of a thousand dollars, and is attempting to sell his goods in the original packages out of his tent. It is very surprising that the city government in making out this scheme of taxation, should have disregarded so utterly the amount of interest that different parties have in the city, and should have failed so entirely to proportion taxes to property.

Those who are endeavoring to make a living by legitimate trade, or by the honest labor of driving a cart or rowing a boat, will doubtless look with surprise upon the proportion which is established between their business and that of the keepers of gaming tables. The retailer of groceries pays $25 per month—the keeper of a monte table, who brings nothing valuable into San Francisco, and carries out his tens of thousands of dollars, pays the paltry sum of $50 per month; and this too, when it is known that his gains justify him in paying to the proprietor a rent so enormous that all the rents in town are affected by it. We hope that this leniency towards a business, which, of all others, ought to pay largely, has been displayed for good reasons, though we cannot imagine upon what grounds the City Council will undertake its justification.

We hope that those who have the government and welfare of the city in their hands, will promptly review this ordinance; and while they tax the real and personal property, as well as the business of the city, to a sufficient extent, for the payment of all necessary expenses on the part of the city, we doubt not that they will see the propriety and necessity of a new and more just apportionment.

Since writing the above, we learn that the ordinance has never been presented to the Prefect or Sub-Prefect for approval. That approval is, as we suppose, necessary before the act of the City Council can become a law; and if such is the fact, we trust that the approval will never be given.

Communicated.

To the City Council.

The matter of raising revenue for the support of government, has always been held not only the most difficult and delicate duty which the "powers that be" are called upon to discharge, but, at the same time, the most prolific of dissatisfaction amongst the governed, who have shown themselves, at all times, extremely jealous—and with reason too—of the exercise of any power affecting their purses. For this reason, those who have been invested by the people, with authority to "lay and collect taxes," have generally, especially where they have acted prudently and discreetly, endeavored so to exercise as that the burthen should not fall unnecessarily oppressive upon any, but be borne equally by all, in their respective proportions Three clearly defined principles of taxation have been distinctly recognised by our law-givers, *at home*, which, perhaps, it may not be inappropriate here to enumerate:

1st. Taxes shall not be exhorbitant.

2d. They shall not be unequal or partial, and

3d. They shall not operate to the detriment of "the many" for the benefit of "the few."

Neither of these principles, I apprehend it may be shown, have been observed by you, in the passage of the late "Ordinance for Revenue," which, according to *hand bills*, became the law of the land on the 1st day of September, 1849, but that, on the contrary, it is excessively exhorbitant, in the first place; unequal and unjust, in the second, and, in the third, manifestly tends, whether designed or not is a matter of no consequence here, to foster and protect the interests of a few, greatly to the detriment of the many. I trust I speak with no want of respect for your honorable body in making this statement, and I am sure I but utter the sentiment of two-thirds of the business community of San Francisco, to say nothing of the people at large, who are deeply interested in the question at issue. You may have enacted the ordinance in good faith; certainly I do, by no means, presume to assert that you were, or are, capable of being actuated by any other motive, (although, I must confess, appearances are somewhat against you,) than to promote the public good and "provide for the general welfare," but I must be permitted to state that, no matter how patriotic your object may have been, you have egregiously misapplied the means by which it was to be attained.

The taxes levied by you are exhorbitant. A little figuring, in round numbers, with no pretensions to entire accuracy in the estimates, but disclaiming anything like exaggeration, may assist you to an appreciation of this fact. Suppose, for example, that there are now in the city of San Francisco, ten auction stores, with an aggregate average business of one hundred thousand dollars per annum; that there are one hundred wholesale and retail traders, fifty hawkers and pedlars, fifty taverns, fifty gaming establishments, fifty carts, drays, &c., and fifty boats and scows, and let us see what will be the amount of revenue accruing from these seven branches of business, under your ordinance. This estimate may be objected to, but not because it is an *over* estimate.

Auction Stores,	$100,000, 1 per ct.		$10,000
100	Who'le and ret'l do, av.	$350	35,000
50	Hawkers, &c., per an.	600	30,000
50	Taverns, per annum,	600	30,000
50	Gaming tables, &c, do. do.	480	24,000
50	Carts, drays, &c, do. do.	80	4,000
50	Boats, scows, &c., per an.	80	4,000
			$137,000

When it is considered that San Francisco is in its infancy; that, judging from the past, we may look to a period, and that not remote, when, in every branch of business, it shall have increased four-fold, that its *heaviest and wealthiest interests have not yet received the attention of the tax-levying power;* and many another legitimate subject of taxation has not yet been required to contribute to the support of government. This *small sum*, as it is, no doubt, esteemed by many of you, stands out, in my opinion, (and I am something of a Californian even in estimating money,) prominently large. But take another view of the question. Of the one hundred merchants and traders, legislated for by the third article of your ordinance, seventy are, perhaps, operating on a capital not exceeding one thousand dollars. Their average rents, even where they occupy nothing better than a "Tent or Shed," do not fall short of $200 per month. Now this, together with your tax of $75 per quarter, (pardon the liberality I take in *cyphering* for you, the sums are too small to trouble you with,) amounts to $2,700. How active a capital of $1000 is required to be employed in the mercantile line, to discharge this sum, and at the same time, contribute to the "support and maintainance" of its possessor, exceeds my arithmetic; but one fact is clearly and distinctly apparent, to wit: that a tax of $300 per annum levied upon business of this description is excessively *exhorbitant* and *oppressive*. The number of persons engaged in trade about this city, in the purchase and sale of "goods, wares merchandise," is now necessarily great. Hosts of emigrants daily arrive here, who have no means, under the existing state of things, to support themselves, without engaging in some kind of business. With a little money they can manage to defray expenses, and for permission thus to *subsist* themselves, I do not question they would cheerfully contribute any *reasonable* amount, to "be paid over to the Treasurer, for the use and benefit of said town." But to the extent of the requirements of your ordinance, they can no more attain than can "your worships" the discharge of the national debt of Great Britain. The effect of your ordinance is, then, not only to compel many, very many, now engaged in the laudable pursuit of a *decent* living to suspend operations, but is, absolutely, a *veto* upon thousands of others who may hereafter seek to engage in a like laudable pursuit. Why this? Because the tax imposed upon "all merchants and traders in provisions, merchandise, and all other articles," &c., is oppressively and inequitably exhorbitant.

I had intended to extend my observations upon the exhorbitant provisions of your enactment in respect to other branches of business than the mercantile, but the length of this communication precludes me. In a future number, they may be referred to, unless, in the mean time, you make it unnecessary, by giving the whole matter a *mature* reconsideration.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

NASHVILLE, June 16, 1849.

Interesting Account of the Last Days of James K. Polk, Ex-President of the United States.

Yesterday, at twenty minutes before five o'clock, P. M., James K. Polk expired, at his residence in this city.

Mr. Polk had suffered from diarrhœa, on his way up the Mississippi river from New Orleans, in March; but the attack passed off, and he reached this city in good health. A few days after his arrival he moved into his new mansion, a stately edifice, which had just been completed and furnished in a style of combined elegance and taste. His estate lies in the very heart of the city, on an eminence known as Grundy's Hill, having been the home of the Hon. Felix Grundy, from whose heirs Mr. Polk purchased the property.

Having taken up his abode here, the ex-president gave himself up to the improvement of the grounds, and was seen every day about his dwelling, aiding and directing the workmen he had employed. Now overlooking a carpenter, now giving instructions to a gardener, often attended by Mrs. Polk, whose exquisite taste constituted the element of every improvement. It is not a fortnight since that I saw him on his lawn directing some men, who were removing decaying cedars. I was struck with his erect and healthful bearing, and the active energy of his manner, which gave promise of long life. His flowing gray locks alone made him appear beyond the middle age of life. He seemed in full health. The next day, being rainy, he remained within and began to arrange his large library; and the labor of reaching books from the floor and placing them on the shelves, brought on fatigue and slight fever, which the next day assumed the character of disease in the form of chronic diarrhœa, which was with him a complaint of many years' standing, and readily induced upon his system by any over exertion.

For the first three days, his friends felt no alarm. But the disease baffling their skill (and for skilful physicians, Nashville will compare with the first cities in the Union) Dr. Hay, his brother-in-law, and family physician for twenty years, was sent for from Columbia. But the skill and experience of this gentleman, aided by the highest medical talent, proved of no avail. Mr. Polk continued gradually to sink from day to day. The disease was checked upon him four days before his death, but his constitution was so weakened, that there did not remain recuperative energy enough in the system for healthy re-action. He sunk away so slowly and insensibly, that it was eight hours before he died, after the heavy death respirations commenced. He died without a struggle, simply ceasing to breathe, as when deep and quiet sleep falls upon a weary man.

About half an hour preceding his death, his venerable mother entered the room, and kneeling by his bedside, offered up a beautiful prayer to the "king of kings, and lord of lords," committing the soul of her son to his holy keeping. The scene was strikingly impressive. Major Polk, the President's brother, was also by his bedside, with other members of the family.

Upon the coffin was a plain silver plate, with these words:—

o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o
o J. K. POLK, o
o BORN NOVEMBER, 1795, o
o DIED JUNE 15, 1849. o
o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o

The body lies in state to-day. The noble drawing-rooms are shrouded in black, and every window in mourning with black scarfs of crape. The tall white columns of the majestic portico facing the south are completely shrouded in black, giving a solemnly majestic and funeral aspect to the Presidential mansion.

The funeral took place at four o'clock this afternoon, masonic ceremonies being first performed in the drawing-room over the body. I saw the body before it was encoffined. The features are in noble composure. Death has impressed upon them the seal of majesty. In his life, his features never wore that impress of command and intellectual strength, that seemed now chiselled upon their marble outline. He was habited in a plain suit of black, and a copy of the Constitution of the United States was placed at his feet. Before being taken to the cemetery, the body was hermetically soldered within a copper coffin.

From the house the funeral cortege, which was very large, all places of business being closed by order of our good Whig mayor, proceeded to the Methodist Episcopal Church, where, after services performed by the Rev. Mr. McFerren, it was conveyed to the cemetery, followed by a vast concourse of citizens. The body was deposited in the Grundy vault, temporarily; but it will soon be removed to a vault on the lawn of the ex-Presidential mansion; where a willow now stands, and over it will be erected a stately marble cenotaph; thus the body of the President from Tennessee will lie entombed in the heart of its capital. Mr. Polk, by will, the evening before his death, gave the lawn to the State, in perpetuity, for this purpose.

Mr. Polk sent for the Rev. Dr. Edgar, of the Presbyterian church, seven days before his death, desiring to be baptised by him. He said to him, impressively—

"Sir, if I had suspected twenty years ago that I should come to my death-bed *unprepared*, it would have made me a wretched man: yet I am about to die, and have not made preparation. I have not even been baptised. Tell me, sir, can there be any ground for a man thus situated to hope?"

The Rev. Doctor made known to him the assurances and promises of the gospel that mercifully run parallel with man's life.

Mr. Polk then remarked, that he had been prevented from baptism in infancy by some accidental occurrence, that he had been several times strongly inclined to be baptised during his administration, but that the cares and perplexities of public life hardly gave him time for the solemn preparation requisite, and so procrastination had ripened into inaction, when it was now almost too late to act. In his conversation with the Rev. clergyman, Mr. Polk evinced great knowledge of the scriptures, which, he said, he had read a great deal, and deeply reverenced, as divine truth; in a word, he was, theoretically, a christian.

The conversation fatiguing Mr. Polk too much for him to be then baptised, it was postponed, to take place the next evening; but in the interval, the ex-president recollected that when he was governor and lived here, he used to hold many arguments with the Rev. Mr. McFerren, the talented and popular Methodist minister of the place, his warm personal and political friend, and that he had promised him that when he did embrace christianity, that he, the Rev. Mr. McFerren, should baptise him. He, therefore, sent for the Rev. Dr. Edgar, made known this obligation, and expressed his intention to be baptised by his friend the Methodist minister. The same day the venerable Mrs. Polk, mother of the ex-president, a very pious Presbyterian lady, arrived from her residence, forty miles distant, accompanied by her own pastor, hoping that her distinguished son would consent to be baptised by him.

"Mother," said the dying ex-president, taking her affectionately by the hand, "I have never in my life disobeyed you, but you must yield to your son now, and gratify my wishes. I must be baptised by the Rev. Mr. McFerren."

His mother, wise as she is pious, did not hesitate to give her consent; and in the presence of the Rev. Dr. Edgar, and the Rev. Mr. Mack, of Columbia, the ex-president received the rite of baptism, at the hands of the Rev. Mr. McFerren.

Mr. Polk has died worth about one hundred thousand dollars, the bulk of which is settled upon his amiable lady, who, it is to be hoped, will long make this city her abode—an ornament to its society, for "all lips do praise her." NOEL.

P. S. I have sent you a rude, but accurate sketch of the mansion of the ex-president, as draped with mourning, on the day of the funeral. The window blinds are tied with black crape, in, however, handsomer bows than my pen has achieved.—*N. Y. Herald.*

French Intervention in Italy.

The French Republic took an extraordinary, a dangerous, and an unprincipled step when it sent an armed expedition into Italy. The ostensible object of the expedition was to defend Italian liberty, menaced by Austria. Its real object seems to have been in conjunction with Austria, Naples, and Spain, to restore the Pope to his revolted subjects, and to force him as a secular ruler, upon a people who had successfully vindicated their right of self-government. But the leaders of the Roman people never allowed themselves to be deceived by the fair words of the French Government.—They knew from the beginning what was intended. They knew that French intervention was not friendly, and that the landing of Gen. Oudinot at Civita Vecchia was a hostile invasion of the Roman territory. They took their measures accordingly.—They denounced the landing of the expedition. They called upon the Romans to resist an interference which was as treacherous as it was cruel; and appealed in eloquent terms, from the French Government to the French nation. The Romans responded to the call of their triumvirate. An enthusiasm which is represented as perfectly unprecedented took possession of them, an preparations for resistance were made, which, whatever their ultimate issue may be, have enlisted, on behalf of the Roman Republic, the sympathies of all who honor the independence of nations, and who acknowledge the right of a people to choose their own form of Government in defiance of foreign dictation. Even now, before any decisive blow has been struck, the military laurels of the French have been tarnished, and shame has been brought upon the men who have endeavored to crush liberty in the name of liberty, and who, forgetting the origin of their own power, have turned the arms of the French against that constitutional cause of which France ought to be the foremost defender and the most earnest champion in Europe.

M. Odillon Barrot, when called to account by the opposition in the National Assembly for the conduct of Gen. Oudinot, in disarming the National guard of Civita Vecchia, in placing that town in a state of siege, in marching a portion of the French troops to Rome, and in suffering them to be repulsed in one of the suburbs, and very severely handled by the indignant Romans, persisted in the farce of alleging that the intervention was a friendly one. General Oudinot, however, told a different tale to the Civita Vecchians. When informed, soon after landing, by deputations from the National Guard and Municipality of that town and of Rome, that Rome would repel force by force, that the citizens had already prepared for the death struggle by undermining the Vatician, the Quirinal, St. Peter's, the churches and public buildings, and they would perish to a man rather than admit the French, he replied that his instructions were precise, that he was to proceed to Rome either by good-will or by force, that the Pope would be a mere slave without temporal power, and that his object was to restore Pius IX., re-establish order and maintain the liberal institutions planted by that Pontiff. Between M. Oudillon Barrot and General Oudinot there is a difference scarcely to be reconciled; and, as the words of the invading General have been confirmed by his acts, the Romans do well to resist the invader in defence of the sacred principle of their independence, and to appeal to France against the French Ministry, and to all friends of constitutional freedom against them both.

Of all the parties who are leagued together in the task of thrusting the Pope and a sacerdotal Government upon the unwilling Romans, France is the only one whose interference may be considered as utterly impolitic, unprincipled, and atrocious.—Roman Catholic Austria acts on behalf of the Pope, for the strongest of all reasons, that of self-interest. It is not so much because the religion of Austria is papist, as because Lombardy is one of the fairest portions of her dominions, that she joins in the crusade against the liberty of the Romans. Italian independence is the knell of Austrian power. The republic of Rome gives strength to the Republic of Venice; and keeps Lombardy in the disquietude of hope deferred. Austrian interference, therefore, is perfectly intelligible. The interference of the King of Naples is explicable on the same grounds, which are partly religious and partly political. The Republic in Rome is a troublesome and unsafe neighbor for the Monarchy of Naples; and the religious motive for intervention but crowns and completes the political one.—But neither France nor Spain has any such pretexts to interfere in the affairs of Italy. Neither the one nor the other is threatened with the loss of power, territory, or influence, by the political independence of that country generally, or of the Roman States more particularly. Spain, as yet, has not stirred in the matter; but is understood, in the interest of the Roman Catholic religion, to wish well to the efforts of those who are engaged in the task.

France stands alone, therefore, in the position of committing a gross outrage on the natural rights of a large portion of the Italian people, for the sake of the Chief Priest of Roman Catholic Europe Religion and statesmanship pull together in the case of Austria and Naples; but irreligious France, for the sake of a priest, throws statesmanship to the winds, belies her own traditions and principles, leagues herself with her enemies, acts with cruel treachery to her friends, dishonors the Republican form of Government, in the name of which she sends her legions to overawe, coerce, and oppress a Republic as legally constituted as herself, and renders the principles of her statesmen a by-word of contempt in Europe. It is in vain for M. Oddillon Barrot to allege that the intervention of France was determined upon solely with the object of counterbalancing that of Austria and Naples. His words and his deeds are at variance. His tongue tells one story, but his hand another. If Austria and Naples determined upon intervention, in order to crush the liberties of the Italian people, it was the true policy and duty of France to take the other side. France has not done so: France will not do so, if M. Oddillon Barrot continues in her Government: from his own mouth we learn it. General Oudinot having received a check (a check richly merited, but not half severe enough,) M. Oddillon Barrot considers that "the best course for the French expedition is to march upon Rome, and, whilst causing the French flag to be respected, to *save Italian liberty as much as possible.*" As much as possible! when the Pope is to be restored by the force of French gunpowder, and when Austria and Naples are to lend their bayonets to the enterprise! The possibility will, indeed, be small when such are the agencies that are to work it. M. Oddillon Barrot is somewhat moderate, however. While he is of opinion that the Pope must be re-established in Rome sooner or later, he thinks his temporal power should be modified. It is, doubtless, kind of M. Oddillon Barrot to consent to the modification; but it is no less impertinent. It would not be a whit more impertinent on the part of M. Mazzini if he were to declare his opinion that sooner or later Henri V. must be re-established in Paris; and not in the slighest degree more unprincipled (provided he were strong enough) if he sent a Roman expedition to Toulon for that purpose. The relative strength of the parties makes no difference in the principle, as even M. Barrot might acknowledge, if the Emperor of Russia, having settled the Hungarian business, should take it into his head to do for France what France is now doing for the Romans.

But we suspect that the events of Italy will seal the doom of the present ministry in France. Already the National Assembly has expressed its disapproval. They may even have deeper consequences.—Should the French army meet with any reverses more serious than that which they have already experienced, it would be difficult to estimate the effect they would have upon the fortune of the French Republic. Already, the slight reverse which happened in the suburbs of Rome has given the extreme Republican party more life and energy than it has displayed or felt since the days of June, 1848; and it is not too much to anticipate that the defeat of General Oudinot would so humiliate and exasperate all parties in France, and so encourage the ultra-Republicans, that a new revolution would be imminent.

"In destroying the Roman Republic," says an eloquent address issued by the Roman people to the French army, "you will destroy your own. If you wish to combat against Republican arms, cease to be Reyublicans yourselves, or confess that you are the satelites of tyranny and hypocrisy." Tyranny and hypocrisy are the the words that truly express the conduct of Louis Napoleon and his Ministers in this business; and it will require all his popularity, and more than all their wisdom and tact, to prevent evil consequences to him and them. What the French are more sensitive about, is military renown. Tarnish that, and not even a Bonaparte will atone for the calamity.—*London Times.*

FOR LEASE.—A small dwelliing house, on the corner lot of Mason and Pacific streets. Enquire on the premises.
6s6 3t*

HEYMAN, PFINGSTHORN & CO., beg leave to inform their friends and neighbors that they have established in San Francisco, a General Commission Business, and have opened their store in Sacramento street, corner of Kearny st. s6 3t*

BENJAMIN REYNOLDS, COMMISSION MERCHANT, San Francisco, California. The undersigned is now prepared to receive and sell on commission in all description of goods that may be entrusted to his care. Having been, for the last fifteen years, associated with the mercantile community of Philadelphia, he has authority for referring to the following merchants of that and other cities:

BENJAMIN REYNOLDS,
Jackson and Kearny st.

Dickson & Minford,	Phila.
Perkins & Van Harlingen,	
Workman & Co.,	
John Tiers & Co.,	
Scull & Thompson,	
Spering, Good & Co.,	
D. S. Brown & Co.,	
T. P. Hoopes,	
Bowlby & Brenner,	
Wetherill & Brother,	
J. McLanahan,	
Chase & Magill,	
John C. Martin,	
Jas. C. Donnell,	Bank of Com.,
Condet & Noble,	New York.
Jasper Corning,	
Ezra Wheeler,	
Harvey Carson & Co.,	Baltimore.
Walters & Harvey,	
Sanderson Roberts,	Cincinnati.
W. Woodmett,	
Norris & Way,	New Orleans.
Samuel Robb,	
Philip S. Crane,	
J. H. Ashbridge,	

☞ I have now on hand, and constantly receiving, a various assortment of goods, to which the attention of traders is respectfully invited. 6s6 3m

WM. LOVERING, CHARLES GAY.
LOVERING & GAY,
Auction and Commission Merchants,
Montgomery street,
Opposite head of Central Wharf.

Refer to—

Messrs. Mellus, Howard & Co.;	San Francisco.
" Cross, Hobson & Co.,	
Alfred Robinson, Esq.,	
Messrs. Warren & Co., New York.	
John Tyler, Esq.,	Boston.
Messrs. W. Worthington & Co.,	

San Francisco, Sept. 5, 1849. 6s6 3m

NOTICE.—Stephen White has this day withdrawn from the firm of R. H. TAYLOR & Co., the subscribers having purchased his interest.

R. H. TAYLOR,
D. J. MARRENNER,
JNO. M. COUGHLIN.

San Francisco, Sept. 4, 1849.

R. H. TAYLOR & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
Sacramento, near Kearny st.,
San Francisco.

Mr. James H. Heroy, Agent, No. 42 Cliff street, New York. 6s6 3t

C. F. WINSLOW. H. B. WHITE.
WINSLOW & WHITE, Physicians and Surgeons.—Dr. Winslow, late from the Sandwich Islands, and Dr. White, of Vermont, give notice that they have associated themselves for the Practice of Medicine, in all its departments, and hope from their long experience, to receive a share of public patronage. Prescriptions will also be promptly and neatly put up. at their office on Washington st., a short distance above the Plaza. s6 3m1t*

I BEG to intimate that I have this day established a house of commission agency at this place, under the firm of GLEN & Co., being in connexion with Messrs. Smith, Constable & Co., of Liverpool, and Messrs. Constable, Wood & Co., of Manila.

WILLIAM GLEN.

Fremont Family Hotel,
San Francisco, Sept. 1, 1849.

☞ El suscritor anuncia que ha establecido en San Francisco, una casa de Agencia Mercantil, bajo la firma de Glen y Ca., teniendo relaciones con la casa de los S'res. Smith, Constable y Ca., de Liverpool, y de los S'res. Constable, Wood y Ca., de Manila.

GUILLERMO GLEN.

San Francisco, Set're 1, 1849 6s6 2t*

ARGO SHIP MEMNON.—Lumber, consisting of pine boards and plank, rough and dressed; framing timber and joist; bricks; hydraulic cement; pork; coffee; tea; sugar; sugar house syrup; cut nails and spikes; pitch; gun powder; shot and ball muskets; glazed window sashes; boats; one iron life-boat, etc., etc. Also, a small invoice very superior cognac brandy, and a very few fine segars, for sale by
6s6 7t‡ MACONDRAY & CO.

STORE AND LOT FOR SALE.—A one and a half story frame building, 18 by 30 feet, lot 23 by 37 feet, situated on Kearney street, next to the office of the Pacific News. Apply on the premises, or at the corner of Jackson and Montgomery streets, first floor. 6s6 1t*

WINES, PORTER, &c.—Champagne, Madeira, Sherry, Port, and Claret wine, and London Porter, very superior qualities, ex Memnon, for sale by
MACONDRAY & CO.,
6s6 tf foot California st

NOTICE.—Mr. William M. Gould has this day retired from our firm.

C. A. RICHMOND & CO.

San Francisco, August 28th, 1849.
s8 w1m*

WANTED.—An industrious, sober man, accustomed to the care of horses and cows; to such a person good wages will be paid. Apply to
6s6 tf C. V. GILLESPIE, Clay st.

STORAGE AFLOAT.—Storage at reasonable rates taken on board ship Panama in the harbor.
MACONDRAY & CO.,
6s6 tf office foot California st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The one-story and attic house on Clay street, and the new house on Dupont st., between Washington and Jackson streets.
6s6 tf C. V. GILLESPIE, Clay st.

WANTED.—10,000 dollars on good security. Apply to
6s6 tf C. V. GILLESPIE, Notary.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE Real Estate on Washington street.

On Tuesday, the 18th day of September, 1849, at 11 o'clock, A. M., will be sold the following lots, numbering 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, fronting on the Arcade, to be opened through the lot, the front of which is now occupied by the Steam Shop. Each lot is 14 feet front by 23 feet deep. An opportunity like this, to obtain locations for offices, &c., &c., in a part of the town so eligible for business, seldom offers.

Lot No. 15, fronting on Washington st., 23 feet by 40 deep, will also be sold.

A plan of the above can be seen at the office of Messrs. Bagley & Sinton, or at the subscriber's, where terms of the sale will be made known.

Sale to take place on the premises.
6s6 ts GEO. E. TYLER, Auct'r.

FOR SALE, CHEAP.—1 lower yard, 50 feet ex length, 12½ inch slings;
1 top-sail yard, 40 feet ex length, 10 inch slings;
1 top-mast, 31 feet ex length, 15 in. cap;
2 top-gallant masts, 25 feet ex length, 8 inch cap;
1 top gallant yard, 28 feet ex length, 7 inch slings;
1 jib-boom, 27 feet ex length; 11½ inch slings.

The above are new, made of spruce, complete in every respect, and ready to go aloft.

Also, 20 water casks.

Also, a forward cabin, quite new, 27 feet in length, 11 feet 3 inches wide, and 6 feet 3 inches high, in the clear, fitted up for 30 passengers; built of Georgia hard pine. Apply to THOMAS WHALEY,
At George S. Wardle & Co.'s store, Montgomery st 6s6 2t

FOR SALE.—50 bbls beef, 1st quality;
100 bbls pork, prime mess;
125 " brown and white sugar;
210 " flour; 193 bags bread;
20 casks fine navy do;
125 boxes raisins;
15 bbls dried peaches and apples;
400 bags barley; 35 kegs lard;
14 boxes steel, in bars;
200 " castile soap;
199 bbls ale and porter;
285 boxes superior cognac;
50 kegs do do;
150 boxes champagne;
350 " gin, Holland's;
125 " claret; 100 do liquors, ass'd;
200,000 M sup'r segars; 100 boxes sup'r chewing tobacco.

Also, superior broad cloths, manta, poncho cloths, cotton shirtings and sheetings, linen and cotton damask tabling, ready made clothing, boots, shoes, &c. Just received and for sale by
6s6 3t WARD & CO., Montgomery st.

F. W. MACONDRAY, JAS. OTIS, R. S. WATSON.
MACONDRAY & CO.,
Commission Merchants and Bankers,
San Francisco.

References:—

R. B. Forbes,	W. S. Wetmore,
Sampson & Tappan,	Carey & Co.,
Enoch Train & Co.,	A. A. Low & Bro.,
J. Bradlee & Co.,	Davis, Brooks & Co.,
Minot & Hooper, *Boston.*	*New York.*
Nye, Parkin & Co., *Canton.*	Russell & Sturgis, *Manilla.*

AGENTS—Minot & Hooper, Boston; Peter Edes, New York.

F. W. MACONDRAY, *Agent for the Boston Insurance Company.*

Insurance on treasure per steamer to New York and Boston effected.

Exchange on New York, Boston and London for sale

Office foot California street. 6s6 3m‡

THE "ARCHITECT."—For sale, freight, or charter, the ship Architect, of 520 tons burthen.

This beautifully modelled ship was built in Baltimore in September, 1848, under the superintendence of Capt. Adams Gray, her present owner, and is pronounced by all to be one of the finest specimens of naval architecture afloat.

She is now in perfect order for any voyage. For particlars apply to Capt. Albert Gray on board, or to
5s4 6t CROSS, HOBSON & CO.

FOR SALE—The undermentioned spirits are on board the Johanna Cæsar:
1630 gals. excellent dock brandy, in bbls of 30 gals. each;
850 gals. superior brandy, in hhds of 60 gals. each;
800 gals. superior light brandy, in hhds of 60 gals. each;
790½ gals. superior old Tom, in hhds of 53 gals. each;
108 gals. superior Manilla rum, in hhds of 54 gals. each;
Making a total of 4,198½ gals.
Also, 28 mil. No. 2 superior old Manilla segars, in half boxes; 23 mil No. 3 do do.
Well worthy the attention of shippers and speculators, as they will be sold at a bargain to any party taking the whole quantity. Immediate application to be made to
WARD & CO., San Francisco.
5s4 2t

TO BUILDERS.—For sale, the trimmings of the piles and plank made use of in the construction of Central Wharf, which are suitable for the underpinning of buildings. Apply to Capt. E. D. Keyes, engineer, or to Mr. Wright, builder, at the wharf. C. V. GILLESPIE,
6s6 tf Pres Central Wharf J S Co

BOAT FOUND.—Picked up adrift in Horse Shoe Bay, on Monday, September 3d, a jolly-boat, painted black, with white stripes and light inside. The owner may obtain the same by proving property and paying charges. Call on
CHAS. CALDWELL,
5s4 4t Montgomery st.

BUSINESS LOTS FOR SALE.—Several of the best located commercial business Lots in San Francisco for sale at moderate prices by B. R. BUCKELEW
a25 tf

200 Kits No. 1 mackerel, tongues, and sounds; 75 half bbls No. 1 mackerel, now landing and for sale by
WILLIAM LADD,
5s4 tf Foot Jackson st.

PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION, of the valuable dwelling house and lot of land, owned and occupied by Frank Ward, Esq. Bleecker, Van Dyke & Belden, will sell at public auction, on Thursday, the 13th of September inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M., at their sales room, corner of Montgomery and Clay streets, the spacious and elegantly finished dwelling house, the residence of Frank Ward, Esq., on Stockton street. The frame and building materials of this house were selected by a master builder in Boston, expressly for the owner's occupation, having in the arrangement of drawing rooms with fire-places; dining room; bed rooms, with fire places; wardrobes, pantries, butler's pantry, kitchen, &c., every convenience and luxury for a gentleman's residence. On the premises are a number of out-buildings, consisting of wash-house, wood-house, hen-house, &c., with a well of excellent water, and, in every particular, this is a most desirable private residence, commanding an extensive view of the bay and harbor of San Francisco and the surrounding country. The lot contains 25 varas in width, front and rear, by 50 varas in depth. Also, a part of the fifty vara lot No. 54, with the house thereon, corner of Sacramento and Dupont streets. Also, a part of the fifty vara lot No. 390, corner of Stockton and Union streets. Also, the entire furniture contained in the above house, selected by Mr. Ward, for his own use, at great cost, will be sold at public auction, on the premises, on Thursday, the twentieth of September, by catalogue, at ten o'clock, A. M., unless previously sold at private sale; embracing elegant drawing-room and bedroom furniture, including one superb rosewood upright piano forte, cost one thousand dollars, silver ware, library, wines, &c., &c. A complete inventory may be examined at the office of the auctioneers, and permission granted, on application, to examine the premises and furniture The above valuable property will be sold, either separately or together, at private sale, on application to the subscribers.

BLEECKER, VAN DYKE & BELDEN,
Auctioneers, corner Montgomery and Clay streets. 5s4 5t

PAINTINGS.—On Friday evening next, at 7 o'clock, the subscriber will sell at public auction, at the warehouse of Messrs. Osborn & Brannan, a large number of beautiful Paintings, in oil and water colors.

Also, an invoice of silver table ware.

The warehouse has been newly floored and rendered commodious for ladies, whose attendance at this sale is respectfully solicited. The sale will be by catalogue.
5s4 2t G. E. TYLER, Auctioneer.

LOTS FOR SALE OR LEASE.—Desirable building lots for dwelling houses on Jackson, Stockton, California, Pacific, Powell and Sacramento streets. Business lots for sale or lease on California, Sacramento and Montgomery sts.

CALIFORNIA HOUSE to lease. The house is well arranged for a hotel or boarding house Enquire of
OSBORN & BRANNAN.
5s4tf

OSBORN & BRANNAN offer for sale China and Manilla goods, two frame houses, two small vessels suitable for the river trade, rum, brandy and wines, China and Liverpool ware, bricks, marble slabs, iron and copper. 5s4tf

COOKE, BAKER & CO. offer for sale, just landing—
Planed, tongued and grooved boards;
Brandy and gin, in 5, 10 and 20 gal. kegs;
Flour, rice and beans, in half bbls;
Blue drills, striped and brown shirtings;
White and col'd blankets, wrapping paper
Glazed window sashes, shot, &c., &c.
a30 tf

NOTICE.—All trespassers upon the Government Reserves in the town of San Francisco, will remove without unnecessary delay; and all persons are hereby warned against trespassing on them in future, by the erection of buildings, or in any manner whatever.

E. D. KEYES, Capt. Commanding.
Presidio of San Francisco, Sept. 1, '49.
5s4 3t

MASON-WORK.

COCHRAN & WILLARD are prepared to execute all kinds of mason work with despatch. Houses built, plastering done, cooking ranges, boilers, ovens, cisterns, and chimneys built, furnaces of all kinds set in best manner.

Orders left at the store of Fitzgerald, Baush, Brewster & Co., Sacramento street, above Montgomery, will receive prompt attention. 5s4 1t

FOR MANILA.—The Hamburg brig Cecilie Louise, Capt. Hansen, will leave for the above port in a few days. For freight or passage apply to
GLEN & CO.,
OR JOSEPH DE PUISAYE GREEN,
Pacific street, corner of Kearny, San Francisco. 6s6 1t

FOR STOCKTON.—The schooner Anne, Capt. Gibbs, will sail for Stockton on or about the 10th inst. For freight or passage apply to DALL & AUSTIN,
6s6 3t foot Sacramento st.

REVERE HOTEL AND RESTAURANT. The subscribers have this day opened the above house, where will be found at all hours of the day the following bill of fare, and they hope to gain a share of public patronage.

BILL OF FARE.

Soups,	25	Boiled Fish	50
Fried Fish	50	Roast Beef	50
Roast Mutton	50	Roast Veal	50
Roast Ham	50	Boiled Beef	50
Boiled Ham	50	Boiled Mutton	50
Pork and Beans,	50	Pies and Pastry	25
Coffee, per cup	25	Tea	25
Chocolate	25	Made dishes, ex'a.	75

WINES.

Champagne	$3 00	Sherry,	$3 00
Madeira	3 ..	Claret	1 ..
London Porter and Ale			1 50
Draught Ale and Cider			25
Board by the week, in anvance,			$14

s6 tf SMITH & CO.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

U. S. Steamship Georgia, of 3,000 tons burthen.
U. S. Steamship Ohio, of 3,000 tons burthen.
U. S. Steamship Falcon, 1,000 ton burt'n.
U. S. Steamship Isthmus, 500 tons burt'n.

One of the above steamships will leave Chagres for New Orleans, Havana, and New York on the 28th of each month.

Passage from Chagres to New York—
In the cabin, $150
" forward " 125
" steerag, 80

Freight on gold and specie, 1 per cent.

Passages and berths secured here will have the preference over those taken at the intermediate ports.

WARD & CO., Agents,
5s4 3m Montgomery st.

FOREIGN AND INLAND EXPRESS.—HAVEN & LIVINGSTON, San Francisco, California; in connection with Livingston, Wells & Co., New York, having agencies in all the principal Atlantic cities, Great Britain and France, offer their services in the various branches of their business.

Bullion, gold dust, packages, etc., etc., received and forwarded to any of the above places.

Orders filled and the articles returned with the utmost despatch.

Drafts on New York, Philadelphia, and other large cities.

Articles of value received for safe keeping.

Office, in New York, 10 Wall street, in Philadelphia, 43 South Third street.

HAVEN & LIVINGSTON,
s1 tf Clay street.

VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS ON West and Sansom, Powell and Pacific streets.—The above will be sold at private sale, and are in very desirable locations for residences.

Also, building lots on California and Jackson streets.

Business lots for sale or lease on Sacramento, California and Montgomery streets. California House to lease.

For particulars and plans apply to
s1 tf OSBORN & BRANNAN.

BROWN'S DINING SALOON, 99 Clay street.—The attention of the public is respectfully invited to the above house, just opened, which will be found equal in every respect to any other similar establishment in the city. The tables will be supplied with the best the market affords. Price of board per week, $10—payable invariably in advance. Your patronage is humbly solicited. W. BROWN,
Proprietor.
San Francisco, Sept. 3d, 1849. 5s4 tf

DR. LOCKE,
SURGEON DENTIST, lately associated in practice with Professor L. S. Parmly, of New Orleans, having been solicited by his friends to resume practice in California, may be consulted at his office, on Washington street, opposite the Baptist Church.

Dr. L.'s practice in the States has been extensive, and he will here continue the same course, being responsible in all cases.
s1 1m

TO ARRIVE.—The subscribers offer for sale, daily expected per Petrel, from China, the following articles: four framed houses 12 x 24 feet, wooden roofs, with funnels and fireplaces, complete; window glass, paints, oils, etc., for above; 4 couches, 3 doz. chairs, 30,000 lbs. Manila rice in bags; 13,000 lbs. sugar in bags, 600 bricks.

Also, the American schr. Petrel, coppered and copper fastened, 100 tons burthen, drawing 8½ feet water when loaded, and suitable for the river trade.
a28 tf S. H. WILLIAMS & CO.

THE subscribers invite the attention of purchasers to their new assortment of goods just received from New York and now landing from ships John G. Costar and Pacific, bark Peytona, brig Newcastle and schr Mary W. Four two horse wagons, with double sets of harness, of the most approved manufacture, for sale.
a25 tf DE WITT & HARRISON.

WARD & CO. (late Ward & Smith,) offer for sale the remainder of the cargo of bark Lucy Penniman, consisting of wines, brandies, rum, bitters, preserved meats, etc. Also, 200 boxes soap, 200 cases gin, 150 18 gal brls Spanish brandy, 35 deg proof; hardware and cutlery, nails and spikes. a25 tf

NOTICE.—If Mr. G. T. Slocum or Thos. D. Mott, both of New York, are in town, they will much oblige the subscriber by calling upon him at their earliest convenience, at the store of Mr. John McCarty, in Sacramento street, next door to corner of Montgomery.
a30 3t* BENJAMIN F. VOORHEES.

EXCHANGE.—J. B. BIDLEMAN, Commission Merchant, Montgomery street, offers for sale Exchange on Liverpool, England, New York, Philadelphia, Easton, Pa. and Newark, N. J., in sums to suit. Bank Bills, Gold Coin, Gold Dust, bought and sold. Also, Gold Dust shipped and insured to all parts of the United States.
San Francisco, Aug. 22, 1849. a25tf

BAGLEY & SINTON, Real Estate and Exchange Brokers, Parker House, next door to the main entrance.

*** Coin and Gold Dust received on deposit. D. T. BAGLEY,
a25 1y R. H. SINTON.

FOR SALE.—The A No 1 fast sailing coppered and copper fastened Barque Matader, well found in sails, riggings, and ready for a long voyage. For particulars apply to 6s6 3t WARD & CO.

LOTS on Dupont and Union streets for sale. Apply to
SALMON & ELLIS,
a30 tf Pacific st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.—The new stone on the corner of Kearney and Sacramento streets. Please apply to
HIRAM GRIMES,
s1 tf Clay street wharf.

San Francisco Theatre.

THE undersigned, in compliance with the suggestion of many citizens, proposes to erect a large and commodious Theatre in San Francisco, for the production, during the coming season, of a series of Operas, *ballets*, vaudevilles, dramas and pantomimes, on a scale of splendor worthy the great metropolis of the Pacific.

It is believed that the establishment of a Theatre, conducted on approved principles, will prove an immediate and lasting benefit to the town, while it would fill the void so long felt and so much complained of—the lack of amusement.

In order that this great enterprize may be completed with the least possible delay, and that the entire community may have a share in its growth and feel interested in promoting its success, it has been deemed proper to issue a limited number of tickets to subscribers, *entitling the holder of each ticket to admission to the performances on any night during the season*, after the opening night. *The tickets to be in all cases transferable.*

Boxes, $2 50

A subscription list has been left at the office of the *Pacific News*, where plans of the building may be seen, and further information obtained. The aid and co-operation of the public is respectfully solicited.

The undersigned is permitted to refer to a large number of respectable citizens.

a30 tf W. A. BUFFUM, Manager.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVER WARE. The subscribers have received by recent arrivals from the States and Europe, large additions to their former stock, consisting of fine gold and silver watches, diamonds, pearls, and other rich jewelry, and take this method of informing their friends and the public of the same, and grateful for the patronage heretofore extended solicit a continuance thereof. They would most particularly invite the attention of the citizens of, and strangers visiting San Francisco to articles of jewelry of their own manufacture, from California gold, which for beauty of finish, and style, they challenge any one on the Pacific, or even in the States to surpass. Particular attention will be paid to the re-setting of diamonds in any style to please the parties who give the order. They have in connection with the above business that of copper plate, card, and seal engraving and printing, and having secured competent workmen, are prepared to execute all orders at short notice and on reasonable terms.

WOODRUFF & ADDISON.

N. B. The watch repairing department will be under the charge of a superior workman, and all chronometers, watches, or clocks left for repairs will be done in a superior manner and warranted. Ships chronometers receiv'd on storage and regularly wound. a28tf

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NOTICE TO SQUATTERS.—The undersigned begs leave to caution the public in general against squatting upon his farms or ranchos, as follows: One farm on the river Sacramento, extending to the mouth of Feather river and American Fork, known as *Rancho del Passo*.

Also, two ranchos on the San Joaquin river; one of 3 leagues, granted to Don Hernandez by Gov. Micheltoreno, and adjoining the same; being one undivided half of 8 leagues granted by Gov. Micheltoreno to Balentine Heguira, near the Pueblo pass.

All persons are hereby notified to abstain from taking possession of any portion thereof, at the peril of being proceeded against according to law.

s1 tf HIRAM GRIMES.

LANDS ON SALE.—26 lots in Pueblo San Jose. 56 lots in Sonoma.

Several allotments in Suisun.

1,000 lots in the town of Boston, opposite Sacramento City.

3 farms on the San Joaquin.
12 do in Rancho del Passo.
11 lots in San Francisco.
13 do on lease for a term of years.

For terms apply to

HIRAM GRIMES,

At the warehouse of E. Mickle & Co., Clay street wharf. s1 tf

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DRUGS, MEDICINES AND PAINTS.—E. D. BYRNE, & Co., respectfully give notice to the public that they have opened a store for the transaction af the above business, at Sacramento city, on 2d street, between J. and K. streets, and will at all times keep on hand as large and complete a stock as can be found in California. The selection of medicines has been made with the utmost care, and the genuineness and purity of the articles will be guarantied. Particular attention paid to orders from the mines, and from physicians. and prescriptions put up in the most careful manner. a28 3m

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48,000 LBS. AMERICAN NAVY and Pilot Bread;
40,000 American bricks;
8,000 gal. stout casks, for ballasting;
200 tins American crackers;
200 bbls. do mess beef and pork;
100 hf do do mackerel, shad & codfish;
200 bbls do beans and peas;
20 casks cider vinegar;
10 tons Lackawana coal;
1 superior chronemeter;
1 set charts. For sale by

WILLIAM LADD,
a25tf Foot of Jackson street.

GEORGE S. WARDLE, & CO., Montgomery st., near Pacific st., have in store, and offer for sale, one grand action, six octavo Rosewood Piano, Nunn's, Clark, & Co., a superior seasoned instrument; the reputation of these manufactures is well established. a30 tf

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GRAY & CO.—WHARFINGERS AND LIGHTERMEN. Goods stored on board barque Lindsays on the most reasonable terms.

For sale on board said bark, masts, spars, yards and sails. Also, 4 iron tanks, capable of holding 800 gallons each—well calculated for a water boat.

San Francisco.

N. B. Orders left at E. Laffan's, Montgomery st., will have immediate attention. a28 tf

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DEWITT & HARRISON,
Merchants,
a25 San Francisco, California.

WILLIAM LADD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
a25 Foot of Jackson street.

C. TEMPLE EMMET,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Building west side of Portsmouth Square, next the Custom House—room No. 4, second story. a28-10t

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BLUXOME, DENISON & DURANDO,
Shipping and Commission Merchants,
Sacramento street, San Francisco.
a28 1y

W. FELL & CO.
Shipping & General Commission Merchants,
Montgomery st, San Francisco.
WILLIAM FELL,
SAM'L. B. KNAPP. a25 tf

ALFRED GODEFFROY, WILLIAM SILLEM.
GODEFFROY, SILLEM & CO,
Commission Merchants,
Sacramento street, San Francisco.
5s4 3m

OSBORN & BRANNAN,
Auction and Commission Merchants,
San Francisco.
J. W. OSBORN, S. BRANNAN,
G. E. TYLER, auctioneer.
5s4 tf

FRANCIS J. LIPPITT, HALL MCALLISTER, FRANK TURK.
LIPPITT, McALLISTER & TURK,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
San Francisco, Cal.
Offices at the Parker House. s1 3m‡

MICHAEL T. O'CONNOR,
(late of New York,)
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Law Buildings, west side of Portsmouth Square, office No. 3, second story.
a30 3m

POLLARD & CO.,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
Clay street, San Francisco.
A. POLLARD, A. G. RANDALL, T. CRUMMER.
Refer to—Messrs. Cross, Hobson & Co.,
William H. Davis, Esq.,
Robert A. Parker, Esq.
a30 tf‡

R. MEACHAM, from Baltimore. D. J. TALLANT, from N. Orleans.
MEACHAM & TALLANT,
Auction and Commission Merchants,
Corner Montgomery and Clay streets, building of Mellus, Howard & Co.
Regular days of sale, Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.
☞Cash advances made on consignments for auction sales. a28tf

GEO. A. WARD, FRANK WARD.
WARD & CO.,
(late Ward & Smith,)
Commission Merchants,
San Francisco, Cal.
Agents. J. H. Polhemus, Valp'so, Chili.
G. R. Ward, New York, U. S.
N. Y. Board of Underwriters.
5s4 3m

E. D. BYRNE, DR. W. M. CARPENTER.
E. D. BYRNE, & CO.,
WHOLESALE A D RETAIL DEALERS
in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c., &c.
Sacramento City,
2d street between J. and K. streets.
a28 6m.

BENNETT & HALLOCK,
Merchants,
BENNETT & HALLOCK,
San Francisco.
BENNETT & HALLOCK,
— New York.
☞B. & H. are now opening, at the iron store on Montgomery st, between Washington and Jackson, a general assortment of merchandise, just received per ships Dan'l. Webster, John G. Costar and Brooklyn, to which the attention of dealers and consumers is invited Goods received upon storage. a25 tf

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WM. M. BURGOYNE. J. V. PLUME.
BURGOYNE & CO.
Bankers and Commission Merchants,
Montgomery street,
San Francisco.
☞GOLD DUST bought, EXCHANGE on New York and New Orleans for sale.
References: Gen. P. F. Smith, San Francisco; Gen B. Riley, Monterey; Maj. W. Seawell, Benitia.
Agents in New York, Messrs. Barstow & Pope.
Agents in New Orleans, Messrs. Maunsel, White & Co.

A CARD.—We have great pleasure in recommending, both at home and abroad, our friends Messrs. BURGOYNE & CO., who are about to establish a Banking and Commission House at San Francisco, California. From our knowledge of their honor, capacity and means, we feel assured that any business entrusted to their care will meet with prompt and faithful attention. MAUNSEL WHITE & CO.
New Orleans, Feb. 15, 1849.

JOHN V. PLUME,
Commissioner for Louisiana.
San Francisco. a25tf

COOKE, BAKER & CO.,
General Shipping & Commission Merchants,
San Francisco.
Joseph J. Cooke,
Geo. Lewis Cooke, } Upper California.
Robert S. Baker,
References—
Messrs. Barnard, Curtiss & Co., } N. York.
" Thatcher, Tucker & Co., }
" Peck & Bloodgood, }
Amos R. Eno, Esq., }
Messrs. E. D Brigham & Co., Boston.
" I. H. Bartlett & Son, N. Bedford.
Samuel Nightingale, Esq., Providence,
Lemuel Goddard, Esq., London.
Rawle, Drinker & Co., Hong Kong.
☞C., B. & Co. will occupy the new building nearly in the rear of their permanent location, foot of Sacramento street, until the erection of their own warehouse.
a30 3m‡

ROBERT WELLS, JAMES C. WARD.
ROBERT WELLS, & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
San Francisco. s1tf

F. A. BREAKENRIDGE, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
San Francisco,
Will give his attention to those may honor him with their confidence. Office in the building of the City Hotel, Portsmouth square. a25tf

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TOWN OF BOSTON.—Lots at the town of Boston, beautifully situated at the junction of the American Fork and Sacramento rivers, are now offered for sale. The town of Boston is only a few hundred yards above Sutter's Embarcadero, on the north side of the American Fork, and in the immediate vicinity of the gold mines, and from its situation possesses superior advantages for business purposes. The land which forms the site of the town is twelve feet above the highest water mark, and the river is twenty-three feet in depth at the banks. It is believed that no place offers greater inducements for investments than this town, as in addition to the above mentioned advantages it has a fine climate, good soil, with an abundance of excellent water, and is free from inundation at all seasons. The town has been surveyed by Mr. J. Halls, and laid out in a convenient manner, and a plan of it can be seen, and any other information relating to it obtained on application to

HIRAM GRIMES,
s1 tf or, J. HALLS.

A SMALL assortment of superior table cutlery and pocket knives, watches, watch crystals and fine jewelry. Also, a general assortment of merchandise, for sale by DE WITT & HARRISON, Sansome st.

☞ Gold Dust bought. Drafts on New York city for sale. a25 tf

WASHINGTON CITY.—The subscribers beg to offer for sale 500 lots in the above named city, situated on the east bank of the Sacramento river, eight miles above its junction with the American Fork.

A map of the place may be seen at their office in Clay street.

a30 1m SANCHEZ, BROTHER.

G. H. BEACH,—GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, and AGENTS for the TRI-WEEKLY MAIL PACKET LINE on the Rivers San Joaquin and Sacramento.

Those seeking passage and shipping freight will find advantages by this line, being made up of 7 the finest and fastest sailing American clipper built schooners—which number enables us to send a vessel as often as every other day.

The subscriber has just received per shipments from the States, a very general invoice of clothing, groceries, provisions, tin, wood and hardware, drugs, patent medicines, paints of all colors in oil and dry, English boiled oil, leads in oil, putty, turpentine, varnishes, brushes, glue, chalk, lamp black, oot bedsteads, ready made doors, and sash with glass sets, chairs, tents, barley, flour, hemp and Manilla rope.

As, also, another invoice of that *never failing remedy for Chill and Fever*, intermittent, and all other bilious diseases, *Osgood's India Cholagogue*. Remember, the genuine article that has cured so many cases without one failure is Osgood's, all others are mere imitations—*Osgood's India Colagogue*, (not Canchalagna.)

Goods retailed to Families, Miners and Mariners.

CHARCOAL and WOOD may be purchased of the subscriber on and after the 28th of this month.

Vessels in port supplied with FRESH WATER from the Snowy mountains, at the ship Mentor. Merchants and others supplied from the packet office, Sacramento street, north side, near Montgomery street.
San Francisco. a25tf

CAUTION.—Whereas, one J. A. Sutter has published a notice, in which he claims title to the land on the east bank of the Sacramento river, between the Feather river and the American Fork, I hereby notify the public that I am the only legal owner of the said land, under a warranty deed from J. A. Sutter himself, dated Aug. 10, 1843; and I therefore caution all persons that no legal title can be acquired to the same, or to any portion thereof, except through me. Justice to myself requires me to add that I shall hold the said J. A. Sutter legally responsible, both for the libel on my character, and the slander of my title, which his notice contains; and that if its publication is the result of a conspiracy to defraud me of my property, I shall take care that the offenders be brought to justice as soon as a criminal court before which they can be tried, is legally organized in this territory.

Any person desiring to satisfy himself of my title to the above land, is invited to call on S. Brannan & Co., at Sacramento City, or on the undersigned, at the counting room of E. Mickle & Co., Clay street wharf, San Francisco. HIRAM GRIMES.
s1 tf

HOUSE AND SHIP CARPENTER'S TOOLS.—For sale by the subscribers on consignment the following variety of tools, viz:

1 case Hall's flat head Adzes
do Reynolds do do
do do spar do
do do ship do
1 case No. 2 lath hatchets,
do " 3 broad do
do Hall's axes
do do No. 3 shingle hatchets
do do " 2 broad do
do do " 5 do do
do do " 1 lath do
do do " 2 claw do
do do Penn. broad axes
do do Ohio do do
do do ship do do
do Reynold's N. Eng. broad axes
do do Honduras do do
do Collins axes, &c. &c.

Merchants or others in want of the whole or any portion of the above mentioned tools, may obtain the same at a small advance from cost by calling at the office of the Pacific News.
a25 tf FAULKNER & LELAND.

GEORGE S. WARDLE, Montgomery street, THOMAS WARDLE. 88 South street, San Francisco, New York.

GEORGE S. WARDLE, & CO.,—Commission Merchants, and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in general merchandize for Miners' uses, and suited to the Oregon trade, as well as for export.

In store and landing, ready-made clothing, boots, shoes, brogans, a large assortment of hardware, tin ware, wooden ware, Bailey's sarsaparilla, Townsend's do., soda and sedleitz powders, Bailey's syrup of wild cherry, air-tight wood stoves, cooking stoves, &c.

Also, to arrive, 300 bbls. corn meal, flour in bbls and ½ barrels., rice, sugar, &c. A large and valuable assortment of groceries, paints, and segars.

Wm. R. Wadsworth and Alex. Muir, are duly authorized to act for us, and invite their friends to call.

P. S GOLD DUST remitted and insurance made.
San Francisco. a30tf

SALMON & ELLIS offer for sale the following articles per recent arrivals:

Madeira, Sicily, Sherry & Port wines,
Absynthe, Brandy, Gin, Rum,
Flour, Navy bread, Dried cherries,
Drugs and Medicines, Patent do.,
Medicine chests filled,
Mustard, Ground pepper, starch,
Soap, tobacco, snuff, segars,
Sweet oil, sugar, garden seeds,
Hats and caps, window glass,
Window shades, office clocks, other do.
Cast iron smelting furnace complete,
Black lead pots and crucibles,
Racking cocks, India rubber goods,
Powder and shot, rifles and fire arms,
Glass ware and crockery, lanterns,
Hardware of every description,
Nails wrought and cut, screws,
Horse shoes, crowbars, and pick axes,
Stationery, perfumery and soaps,
Indian ornaments and jewelry,
Fancy articles, dry goods, blankets,
Sheetings, clothing, umbrellas,
Parasols, French baskets,
Letter, foolscap and wrapping papers,
School books, &c., &c.

Fresh consignments of desirable goods hourly expected.

Subscriptions for the "Courrier des Etats Unis" received at the office of

SALMON & ELLIS, Pacific st.
a28 ‡tf

BINGHAM, REYNOLDS, BARTLETT & CO., Commission Merchants and Wholesale Dealers, corner of Sansome st and Broadway, above Dewitt & Harrison's, are now receiving by late arrivals, and have in store, a large assortment of merchandise, provisions, &c., suited to this market, comprising

Flour, Pork, Butter, Cheese, Hams
Pilot Bread, Boots and Shoes, Clothing
Shirts, Drawers, Hats and Caps
Hardware, Picks, &c. assorted
Draught Ale, and Scotch, bottled
Brandy, Wine, Sugars, Coffee, ground
Tobacco and Segars, superior quality
50 bales Blankets, white and blue
Wrapping Paper, Stationery
Friction Matches.

These goods, now opening, will be sold cheap. Call and see. a25 tf

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E. MICKLE & CO. are now landing from the ship Pacific, from New York, a choice assortment of Provisions, Liquors, &c., consisting in part of the following—

Best Richmond flour, Haxall's brand;
Superior mess pork; fresh Goshen butter;
Carolina rice; refined sugar;
Havana sugar, in boxes;
Champagne, Crow and Eagle brands;
Pickles, ass'd, in pints, quarts and cans;
First quality Havana cigars;
Extra brown sherry, do pale do;
Old London dock port;
Superior Madiera; Rio coffee;
Chewing tobacco, of favorite brands;
Otard's brandy, in boxes and pipes;
Hennessy's do " do;
Glass tumblers, assorted; decanters;
Wine glasses; silk handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

All of which they offer at the lowest market rates. Clay street Wharf.
a3o tf‡

WATER! WATER!!—Important to Captains and the shipping interest. Arrangements having been made for the purpose, excellent drinking water, fresh from the spring, may now be had, in any quantity, for the supply of vessels, &c,, &c., at the *San Francisco Water Works*, foot of Sansam and Pine streets, in front of Happy Valley, at five dollars per ton, or at two cents per gallon.

Captains wishing to supply their vessels, will please send their boats alongside the Works at high water.

Orders will be received at the Works, and at the store of Voorhies, Sutton & Co., Montgomery street, San Francisco.
a3o 3m

NEW GOODS NOW LANDING.—The undersigned would respectfully invite the attention of the public to their

LARGE STOCK OF MERCHANDIZE

comprising the most extensive assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING and GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS ever offered in this market.

ALSO, a complete and well selected assortment of hardware, boots and shoes, tin ware, saddlery, crockery, glass and stone ware, wooden ware, medicines, provisions, guns, pistols, powder, &c.. It would be impossible to enumerate all the various articles to be found under the above heads, but we invite all, particularly

WHOLESALE DEALERS,

who are purchasing for this or other markets, to examine our stock before buying, as we feel confident we can give them a GREATER VARIETY of goods to select from at our WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE on Sacramento street, than can be found in any other house in California, and at prices to suit the times.

RETAIL SHOP

at the old stand, near Mr. Wissell's hotel.

SIMMONS, LILLY, & CO.
San Francisco. a25 tf

LUMBER.—Twenty thousand feet American pine for sale by
a30 tf SALMON & ELLIS.

D. B. HEMPSTED, Jr., Dealer in watches, jewelry, and fancy goods, Montgomery street, near Washington, San Francisco.

N. B. Ship chronometers, clocks and watches, repaired and warranted, and all job work in his line executed with neatness and dispatch. a28 3m‡

NEW YORK OF THE PACIFIC.—The City of New York, of the Pacific, situated at the head of ship navigation upon the bay of Suisun at its junction with the rivers Sacramento and San Joaquin, has been most accurately surveyed by Captain R. P. Hammond, U. S. A., and laid out in the most beautiful and convenient manner, and maps have been preparsd by E. H. Rowe, Esq., engineer and land surveyor, pointing out clearly each and every lot within the surveyed limits of the city, and the proprietors now offer them for sale to the public. Along the entire water front of the city, a public street is laid out one hundred and fifty feet in width, beyond which no ground will ever be sold. and the proprietors therefore guarantee to the purchasers of all lots fronting on Water street, that no building shall ever be erected between their purchase and the water. There is no point along the entire water front of the city at which vessels of the largest class cannot lay within thirty feet of the bank of the river, and there are but few points where a large class of vessels cannot come immediately to the bank and discharge their cargoes, and at all points where this cannot be done, wharves will be built by the proprietors as soon as materials for building can be procured. The centre street of the city running North and South is one hundred feet in width, and all the other streets seventy-five feet; the lots are fifty feet front, by one hundred deep, and there is not a lot within the survey unfit for building purposes.

There are three public squares laid out within the survey, which will be given to the city, and the proceeds of the sales of all the lots fronting on the squares will be appropriated to the erection of public buildings. The titles to this property are perfect and complete in every particular.

There will be established immediately at the city a record office in charge of a competent official person authorized to take acknowledgements and record deeds, and where the original title deed to this property will be recorded, and where it is desired that all deeds for lots purchased should be immediately recorded.

The purchasers will be required to make improvements within a specified time.

The advantages of the location of this city over any other above San Francisco, are too well known to all who have either passed up the river Sacramento or San Joaquin to require any comment from the proprietors; but to all persons who have not had the opportunity to examine the site, we say that there is not in all California a point combining so many advantages for business purposes, with the advantages of a fine, healthy climate, dry soil, free from inundation, at every point, throughout the year, a superior harbor for vessels of the largest class, and an abundant supply of pure water at all seasons. To these advantages, we will add that permanent arrangements have been made for two steamers to commence running in all the month of August daily from San Francisco to the new city; and also two steamers of very light draught of water with tow boats prepared to navigate the Sacramento and San Joaquin, and their tributaries, from New York, below which they will not come. For lots or any information connected with the city of New York of the Pacific, apply at the office of the proprietors in Portsmouth square, San Francisco, and at the city of New York.

J. D. STEVENSON.
W. C. PARKER,
G. McDOUGAL,
Proprietors.

THE TOWN OF SUTTER.
(LATE SUTTERSVILLE.)

This town has has just been re-surveyed and laid out by Lt. J. W. Davidson, of the U. S. A., and lots therein are now offered for sale here, by the subscribers, and at the Town by George McDougald & Co. This town is beautifully situated upon the east bank of the Sacramento, within about two miles of Sutter's Fort, having a fine road leading therefrom direct to the mining region, and is some six miles nearer the mines by this road than any other embarcara point upon the river. A direct road is also being made on the opposite side of the river, which will, when completed, save 74 miles land travel to the mines. The locations upon the river banks for business purposes are never subject to overflow by the highest water known on the river, and the high ground back is the most desirable location for a residence of any point that can be selected upon the banks of the Sacramento.

THE TOWN OF SANTA CRUZ.

The survey of this Pueblo, one of the oldest in California, has recently been corrected and mapped by Lieut. Williamson, U. S. A. It is situated in the Bay of Monterey, and presents more advantages for an agreeable residence than any other in California, for it is well known that at no part of the whole country is the climate purer, water better, soil more fertile, and where so unlimited a supply of lumber and timber for building and fencing purposes can be procured at prices nearly as low as the United States. The town and planting grounds are laid out in lots of 50 varas square, a large number of which are now offered for sale at very moderate prices by the subscribers.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Some of the most desirable locations for private residences or business purposes in this town, can be purchased or leased of the subscribers.

Maps of the city of New York of the Pacific, the towns of Sutter, Santa Cruz, and San Francisco can be seen at the Land Office of the subscribers on Clay street, south side Portsmouth square.

STEPHENSON, PARKER, & CO.
a30 3m‡